

LOOK!

AUGUST VICTOR
RECORDS!
HAVE ARRIVED AT
MOUTRIE'S.

The China Mail.

September 13, 1921, Temperature 80.

Barometer 29.60

Rainfall 0.05 in.

Humidity 85

September 13, 1920, Temperature 76

No. 18,362

二拜禮

號三十月九年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1921.

日二十月八年辛未歲十國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

ARRIVED



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Here illustrated is
A MODERN
BATHROOM.

Fitted up by:-
C. E. WARREN
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Hongkong, Canton
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Which includes an
"EMPIRE" FLUSH
CLOSET
with low down Porcelain
Tank "Six and Seven"
Action.
Enquiries solicited.
Estimates given for all
Sanitary Work.

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Tel 636.

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BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

GALLE

JUST RECEIVED

BY

J. ULLMANN & CO.
HO KONG

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Roster's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PARTIAL RECOVERY FROM COAL STRIKE SETBACK.

COLLIERIES SUSPEND WORK

LONDON, September 13.

British production of pig iron during August amounted to 83,000 tons compared with 10,000 tons in July and 386,000 tons in March before the coal stoppage. The production of steel ingots and castings during August amounted to 432,000 tons, compared with 117,000 tons in July and 359,000 tons in March. Forty-six blast furnaces were operating on August 31 compared with 15 on July 31 and 109 before the coal stoppage. Newcastle reports state that the number of idle collieries in the district has increased and production has been generally curtailed owing to the lack of foreign trade. The collieries are suspending work rather than incur heavier loss by selling at still lower prices.

HUNGARY STILL QUIET.

VIGOROUS COERCIVE MEASURES NECESSARY.

LONDON, September 12.

Foreign Office telegrams show that the attitude of the Hungarian Government as regards the Burgenland dispute continues very unsatisfactory. Hungary replied to the Allies' note suggesting that the work of restoring order shall be entrusted to Hungarian troops. This is regarded as irrelevant and an abandonment of previous disavowals for responsibility for the action of irregular bands. The Austrians have today withdrawn from their zone. Meanwhile a state of alarm prevails on the frontier, populations and cattle being driven inland. It is felt in London that it is necessary to employ vigorous coercive measures to compel fulfilment of Hungary's obligations.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

QUESTION FOR METHODIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 12.

The question of German missionaries resuming work abroad was raised at the Methodist conference at Westminster today, when a resolution moved by the German delegate Herr Bek urging the conference to seek ways and means to open the way for German missionaries to the mission fields was referred to the Conference's business committee.

Mlle. LENGLEN'S ILLNESS.

MATCH WITH MRS. MALLORY INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, September 12.

Owing to the illness of Mlle. Lenglen which has forced her to default again after playing one set in an exhibition doubles match at Brooklyn, the match between Mlle. Lenglen and Mrs. Mallory has been indefinitely postponed.

GERMAN EXCHANGE.

MARK MAKES FRESH LOW RECORD.

LONDON, September 12.

The German mark made a fresh low record today when it touched 380 to the pound.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

LATIN AMERICANS CLAIM THREE SEATS.

PARIS, September 12.

Interviewed by a New York Herald representative, Senhor Da Cunha, the Brazilian delegate to the League of Nations, declared that Mr. Elbu Root declined to be a candidate for the Court of International Justice, Brazil would reserve her vote. He said that the Latin Americans would claim three seats on the tribunal.

HOME BOXING.

JOE BECKETT RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 12.

At Covent Garden Opera House, in the heavyweight championship of Britain, Joe Beckett beat Boy Macormick. The latter retired in the twelfth round.

BERLIN WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE PARALYSES TRAM.

BERLIN, September 12.

Owing to a strike of electricians, Berlin newspapers have been unable to appear. The trams are not running and the supply of electric light is suspended.

RUMANIAN FAMINE HORRORS.

48,000 HUNGARY HALF-NAKED CHILDREN.

RUSSIA, September 12.

The Soviets have proclaimed martial law in Rostov and the Rumanian frontier zone. Forty-eight thousand hungry and half-naked children from the Volga district are stated to have assembled at Chelabinsk awaiting departure for Siberia.

SYMPATHY STRIKE.

ROUBAIX SUPPORT FOR LILE TEXTILE WORKERS.

RUSSIA, September 12.

The metal workers, the municipal employees and the co-operative bakers of Roubaix have struck in sympathy with the textile workers.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/8 7/8
Today's opening rate 2/8 7/8

REPUTATION.

A STIRRING PICTURE AT THE CORONET.

"Reputation" does nothing more than finally establish Priscilla Dean as one of the greatest of screen actresses. She plays here a double part, that of mother and daughter who are so widely apart that the call made upon the actress could be met only by one possessing rare talent. The mother is a famous actress who drifts steadily downward and finally falls swiftly to the lowest depths of degradation. The daughter is fresh and sweet, seeking a chance to secure a footing on the stage, a delightfully winsome figure. To flash from sordidness to purity, from the foul atmosphere of an opium den in London to the humble room where the daughter lives in poverty but keeps the air sweet, and to make both scenes convincing is indeed a triumph. As is fitting the story moves at first slowly in keeping with the famous actress's descent. More and more reckless she becomes, rapid and more rapid becomes the pace of her fall, and therefore more swift becomes the action of the story. Scenes of splendour, scenes of sheer sordidness, scenes of rare beauty follow each other in swift succession and present to the breathless audience finds the daughter impersonating her famous mother in a great Broadway production. It would be unfair to give away the climax here, but this may be said: that no more powerful bit of emotional acting has ever been seen on the screen than when the mother learns that her daughter is likely to suffer the death penalty for a murder which the mother has committed. Before the very eyes of the audience the still half-beautiful face grows old and haggard and fortune-teller. The scene is almost painful in its intensity and one was glad again to see Priscilla Dean as the daughter and breathe the fresh air of young innocence. A great picture this.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall's report issued yesterday morning is as follows:-

Since our last report on the 20th August by Mr. "Duners" our yarn market has considerably improved and in sympathy with good demand from consuming centres, there had been keen inquiry, during the whole of the interval, for spot cargo which has tended to advance prices to the extent of \$3 to 10 per bale and business has passed in about 4,000 bales. From the activity shown by the buyers there would have been much larger business, but on account of continuously rising rates in India, and lower rupee rates Foreign holders are refraining from parting with their stock in anticipation of securing higher prices.

Although there is keen demand for spot cargo, buyers show very little inclination for forward business for which they are offering very low rates owing to the sudden and unexpected changes under the present abnormal conditions of trade.

At the close the market is quiet but steady.

Unsold stocks 3,700 bales.
Bargain in Chinese hands 12,000 bales.

Arrival—From Bombay 16,000 bales.

Shanghai—There had been very keen demand from the North which has considerably improved the market and business has been done on a large scale with an advance of 11s. 5 to 7 per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—During the first part of the interval business had passed on a moderate scale at ruling rates, but the news of a sudden big rise in Japan, had not only caused sellers to refrain from selling more but several Japanese firms have commenced buying back from the local Chinese dealers at much higher rates which has greatly strengthened the market in this particular yarn with the consequent rise of \$5 to 20 per bale.

The following are the latest quotations:-

Bales Nagasaki No. 10s at \$185;
200 Bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$255/280; Bales 3 Horns No. 16s at \$219; Bales 3 Horns No. 20s at \$255; 500 Bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$240/263; Bales Seton No. 10s at \$187; Bales Seton No. 20s at \$240; Bales Blue Flannel No. 20s at \$259.

Raw Cotton—Bengal with small stock; there is keen inquiry in this staple article, sales about 100 bales at \$25 to 28.

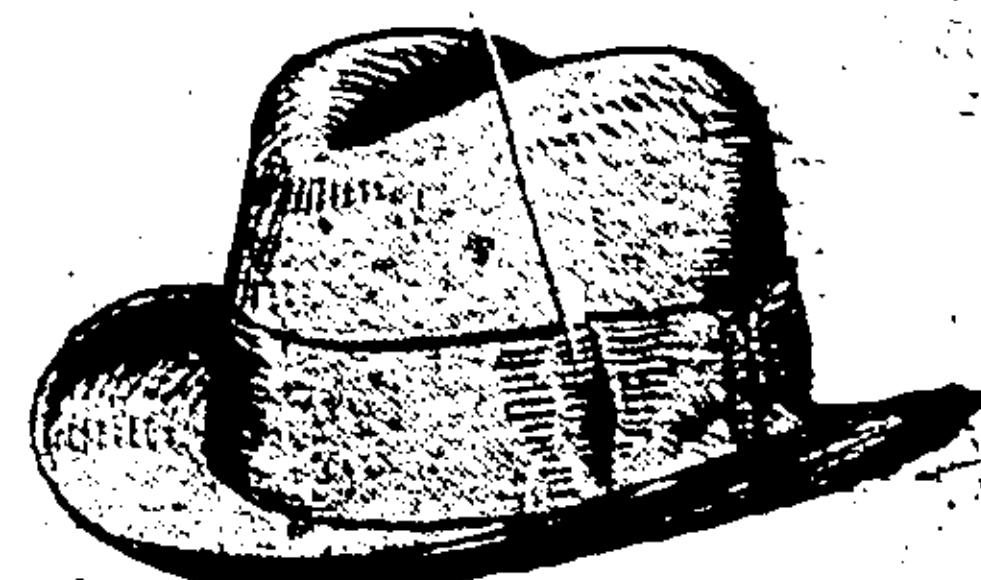
Quotations Bengal at \$24 to 25.
Chinese at \$28 to 34 per piece.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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All Occasions.



Our Store is proud of the splendid variety of Hats now unpacked and ready for your inspection. New shapes in Felt Hats, Velours and Straw Hats. At reasonable prices.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 28.

HAVE ALL YOUR
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED
QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY

WITH
DRUGS OF THE BEST QUALITY

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THE PHARMACY

PLITCHER & CO., LTD. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD.
AND REMEMBER YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS ARE
DISPENSED PERSONALLY

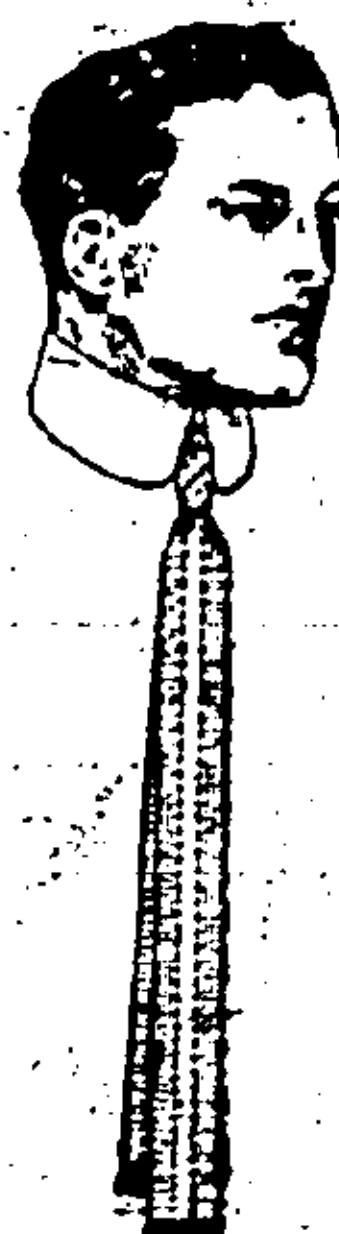
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YEE SANG FAT CO.

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WASHABLE

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THE NEWEST
OF
THE NEW.

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR

"DRAMBUIE"

A LINK WITH THE "45."

OBTAINABLE AT:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

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YOURSELF WELL-INFORMED

AND

YOUR MIND REFRESHED

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High Grade Magazines
and Fictions.

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THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

Under the authority of the
Mons to sell by Public Auction,
onWEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1921.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Sing Cheong Gohdown, Kennedy
Town.(For Account of the Concerned),
13 talas Cotton Yarn 50s,
20 barrels of Oil.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1921.
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Fine and Valuable Collection
of Antique China and Caries.

Comprising:—

Old Brasses, Jade, Agate and Crystal
ornaments. Ivory carvings, Embroidered
5-coloured. 3-coloured. Famille-rose,
and Blue and White ware, jars, bowls
and wall plates of Kanghi, Yungching,
Kienlung and Fookwang periods.
Including Scrolls of Tang, Sung,
Yuen, Ming and Tsing Dynasties.Also
A Few Pieces of Old Lacquered ware.
On view from Tuesday, the 13th
September.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 9, 1921.

on
THURSDAY, September 15, 1921.commencing at 11 a.m.
at the godowns of the Yumaiti
Godown Co.250 kegs Checked Head Counter
Sunk Steel Wire Nails,
50 bundles Round Steel Bars,
7 bundles Square Steel Bars,
1 bundle Flat Steel Bars.
Terms: Cash on delivery.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 12, 1921.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20
One hour, 35
Three hours, 70
Six hours, 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with two Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents
Three hours, 1.50
Six hours, 2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.20
Half hour, 0.20 0.40
One hour, 0.30 0.60
Two hours, 0.50 0.80
Three hours, 0.70 1.00
Six hours, 1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, 11 miles
in Victoria.Ten minutes, 5 cents
Quarter hour, 10
Half hour, 15
One hour, 20
Every subsequent hour, 20Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Every subsequent hour, 10

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour, or part
of an hour if the latter causes
than.

IV.—4th mile.

single 75 cents 1 hour.
return \$1.00 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile.

single \$1.50 2 hours.
return \$2.00 3 hours.

Beyond 6th to 9th mile.

single \$1.75 2 hours.
return \$2.50 3 hours.

Beyond 9th to 11th mile.

single \$2.00 2 hours.
return \$3.00 3 hours.Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.The fares here set out to reply to one
ticket with these codes from Kaitia Sta.
Bent.

INTIMATIONS.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather (2) LACTO-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECES, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.SHU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 11 & 13, Cross Street, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos.

理代泰豐

The demand is for
GOOD STAMPS

in good condition.

We have the supply

Our stock of all Countries is strong,
and not to see the selection of our
Stamps is to miss a large "pick" of
the Stamp market.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic
Goods, Religious Books, Garden
Seeds, Toys, &c.
No. 19, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

OHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.TANG YUK, DENTIST.
Successor to
the late ELEN TING,
14, D'Aguiar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

COMPLIMENTARY FIRM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

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THERAPION No. 48

THERAPION No. 49

THERAPION No. 50

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CONSTANTINOPLE PLOT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 18th.
It is reported that British Intelligence
authorities have discovered a plot or-
ganised and subsidised by the
Nationalists, chiefly among Turkish
Beys, with a view to stirring up a
revolution in Constantinople, seizing the
palace and spreading dis-
affection among the loyal Indian troops
and assassinating the leading officers of
the Allied forces.Seventeen desperadoes are said to have
been brought to Constantinople, specially
to commit murders. General Harrington
has submitted the list of those com-
munist to the Turkish authorities and has
demanded that they be arrested and
handed over within a week to be tried by
the Allied Court.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE'S MINES.

Paris, September 18th.
Negotiations have been concluded by
which a powerful American financial
syndicate champions the claims of the
Austrian Archduke Frederick against
various Central European Governments,
which have sequestered and confiscated
the properties of the latter, estimated to
be worth \$200,000,000 and to consist of
land and industrial holdings, including
steel works and mines in Teschen.The syndicate is anxious to secure the
steelworks and mines, with a view to re-
sumption of operations on American lines.

MANDATES PROBLEM.

Geneva, September 18th.
Dr. Wellington Koo, the acting Presi-
dent of the Council of the League of
Nations, has sent the Governments of the
Four Big Allies a note confirming the
letter of Dr. Da Chuan, asking them to
spare no effort to reach a settlement on
points under discussion between them and
the United States in regard to mandates.

COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE.

CHESTER (PENNSYLVANIA), Sept. 18th.
Twenty-four were drowned and 3 in-
jured by the collapse of a bridge on the
river here, owing to the breaking of the
ruined iron supports.

JUTE MILL SHORT TIME.

Calcutta, September 18th.
The operation of short time in jute
mills has been extended till the end of
December.CHINA'S PART IN LEAGUE OF
NATIONSGeneva, September 18th.
Dr. Wellington Koo, interviewed by
Reuter, said that the League of Nations
as president of the Council and acting
chairman at the opening of the second
Assembly, were really honours bestowed
on China.He was glad that these honours had
come to China, because China had been
playing a very great part in the League,
ever since she entered it. He recalled
the important part taken by China's
delegate in the deliberations of the first
Assembly and pointed out that China, at
present, was represented on the Council
of the League, and also, on the com-
mittees dealing with military, naval and
aerial affairs, the opium traffic, amend-
ments to the Covenant, transit and com-
munications. China participated in several
international conferences under the
auspices of the League. China's repre-
sentative acted as Reporter to the
Council of the League, in regard to the
administration of the Sinar, the organi-
zation of the secretariat and finance of
the League, and the opium problem,
while he was a member of the committee
on Upper Silesia.China's active participation in the
League became her not only as a great
country, but because the spirit of the
League was essentially the spirit of the
Chinese, who were the greatest lovers of
peace. The Chinese civilisation was built
up on the central idea of upholding the
supremacy of right and reason over force
and might. He was glad to note the
increasing interest taken by the Chinese
Press in the League, because the continued
success of the League depended primarily
on the support of public opinion in all
countries.At least two questions before the pre-
sent Assembly greatly interested the
Chinese, namely, disarmament and the In-
ternational Court of Justice. China,
naturally, wished a rapid reduction in
armaments, which will promote peace,
also, a speedy establishment of a perma-
nent tribunal of international justice inas-
much as such a court would go a long
way towards preventing wars.Dr. Wellington Koo had soon to re-
port the completion of China's ratification
of this Court.He mentioned that among matters
specially interesting to China were the
amendments to Articles XXI and XXII of
the Covenant, the election of Judges of
the International Court of Justice, the
appointment of non-permanent members
of the Council of the League and the
opium question. He hoped for a satis-
factory outcome of these questions.FRENCH AVIATION AGE AS
MISSIONARY.Paris, September 18th.
Father Bourjade, who is going to New
Guinea as missionary, carried himself
with distinction in the military flying
service in war-time.He was fourth in the list of French
aviators for the number of enemy aero-
planes brought down and was awarded
the Legion of Honour, the Military Cross
and numerous palms.CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH
REMEDY.THIS remedy has no superior as a cure
for colds, croup, and whooping
cough.
It has been a favorite with mothers
of young children for almost forty years.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can
always be depended upon and is pleas-
ant to take.It not only cures colds and grip, but
prevents the resulting pneumonia.Chamberlain's Cough Remedy con-
tains no opium or other narcotic, and
may be given to children of all ages
as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

LONELY WOMAN.

MYSTERY OF HER DEATH.

HUNT FOR MURDERER.

Chief Inspector Mercer, of Scotland
Yard, the detective who brought to
justice the murderers of Irene Munro,
the pretty London typist murdered at
Epsom last year, is now en-
deavouring to solve the mystery of
the death of Miss Lawn at King-
street, Cambridge.Miss Lawn, who was 50, kept a
small general shop at 70, King-street
and lived alone at the premises.
Early one Wednesday morning she
served a little girl with some bread,
but afterwards it was noticed that
the shop door was shut.In the afternoon the same girl told
Miss Lawn's sister-in-law that a side
door was open. The woman's brother
entered and found his sister lying
dead and gagged at the foot of the
stairs. The till in the shop was empty
and the upstairs rooms disturbed.Although an auction mart was
being held in the vicinity, not a sound
of the tragedy reached the ears of
anyone of the scores of people who
passed the shop at the moment the
crime was committed.The circumstances of the crime
recall the murder of another lonely
woman shopkeeper at Nightingale-
road, Hitchin, in January 1919. In
that case the victim, a Mrs. Hildgley,
although protected by an Irish terrier,
was killed by blows on the head
and, curiously, her body, as in the
case of Miss Lawn, was found at the
foot of the stairs leading to the
upper part of the premises, while in
each case the instrument of murder
is believed to have been a weight taken
from the shop.At Hitchin, as at Cambridge, the
condition of the shop and upper
rooms indicated that a search for
valuables had been made, but here,
too, the assailant got away and had
not been brought to justice.

CRIME RECONSTRUCTED.

With the assistance of Sergt.
Canning, of Scotland Yard, Chief
Inspector Mercer reconstructed the
crime on the scene and inter-
rogated the dead woman's relations
and other people in the neighbour-
hood of the shop.The house is a two-storey dwelling
with a front attic and the last of a
row separated from a public-house
called the Champion of the Thames
by a four-foot passage giving com-
munication between King-street and
a large open space known as Christ's
Piece, at the rear of Christ's College.The shop consists of a small apart-
ment with a semicircular counter.
Between the shop and a room at the

CUTICURA

SOOTHES SKIN TROUBLES

Baths with plenty of Cuticura Soap
and hot water to cleanse and purify.
Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Oin-
ment to scabs and sores. Cuti-
cura Talcum soothes and cools the
skin and overcomes heavy perspi-
ration. Delicate, delightful, dis-
tinguished.Sole in England and Ireland, The Cuticura
Preparation Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane,
London, E.C. 4.Sole in America, The Cuticura
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1921.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

Regular readers of the *China Mail* who happen to have noticed in the *New Statesman* an article entitled "A Plea for Incivility," will not doubt that we found ourselves in cordial agreement with the writer. It complains that the Gentlemen of the Press have become too gentlemanly. They treat words as if they were invented to enunciate thoughts. They fence—when they are not sitting on it—and don't fight. French journalists say very easily what they think. British journalists do not.

There are exceptions of course. "Even the *Times* has had its lapses," whimsically observes our weekly contemporary, referring to the protest against Lloyd George and Curzon going to the Washington Conference, a protest which evoked a departmental boycott by Curzon and a parliamentary explosion by George, to which we have already called attention. The *New Statesman's* comment is:

"Instantly these truisms aroused a storm of protest. We may all say these things to our friends, but to say them in print is simply 'not done.' We were not told that the attack was untrue or unjust but that it was 'disgraceful,' 'disloyal,' 'personal,' an infringement of 'the elementary rules of public decency,' and so on. Lloyd George said it fell 'below all the normal standards of English journalism.' I pass over the question of 'taste.' Two days later the Prime Minister had to reply to a speech by Dr. Addison, condemning the policy of the Government in dismissing its

housing programme; and in the course of his reply he said:

"I congratulate him [Dr. Addison] on this fame which he has won, for he has won it all at the expense of one month's salary."

It was the gibe of a cad, but we pass over the question of taste. The Prime Minister, it seems, may descend in controversy to what depths he pleases, but his critics must always remember that they are gentlemen and keep the gloves on.

As long as that is generally accepted, the Press will inevitably remain the powerless, self-stultified thing it is to-day. In dealing with a man like the present Prime Minister, it is as absurd to keep the gloves on as it would have been for the Allies in 1915 to forswear the use of poison gas in Flanders.

A newspaper has only one duty: to say what it honestly thinks. The moment it begins to wonder what it is "wise" to say, what it is "patriotic" to say, what it is "gentlemanly" to say, it cannot fail to become impotent."

Thus the *New Statesman*, which certainly practices what it preaches. It concludes:

"We have called this article a Plea for Incivility. We do not suggest that civility is worth nothing, or that there are not standards of public courtesy which should be recognised by journalists as well as by other people. Gratuitously insulting language, for example, or the ascription of motives without evidence, is bad journalism as well as bad manners; but if a politician is a liar he should be called a liar, and if he is demonstrably untrustworthy, the fact should be stated. To condemn all 'personal' attacks as such is not only absurd, but puts a premium on scoundrelism in politics. It may be difficult in the heat of political controversy to preserve a perfect balance between the extremes of civility and scoundrelism, but if we must err, it is better that we should err on the side of manners than that we should re-

ber them too constantly. For what is at stake is less than the authority of public opinion, which at this moment seems to have less weight than ever before since democratic institutions were established in this country. Why, indeed, should Government fear hostile criticism when it is expressed in the mild and uncertain periphrases in which even the much abused Northcliffe press usually clothes its thought? Mr. Lloyd George himself understands very well the virtues of plain speech, and laughs, no doubt, up his sleeve as he discourses upon the 'standards of English Journalism.' But how much longer is he to be allowed a monopoly of unparliamentary language?"

This is a quite serious and very timely protest against conditions to which we have drifted.

A BIT OF A SCARE.

Most of the London papers, and doubtless many provincial ones, have eagerly given publicity to a sensational item started by the Post Office people. They tell the story as follows:

An incident illustrating how Customs detectives of the Post Office protect the public occurred at Mount Pleasant, when a man called at the Returned Letter Department and asked for a bundle of poisoned darts.

Some time ago the son of a Swindon man sent him, as a curio, a parcel containing a blow-pipe and a number of darts of the kind used by the natives of the Malayan Archipelago.

To his surprise only the blow-pipe arrived. There were no darts, and correspondence passed between the local and the London post offices.

It was found that the London Customs opened the package and discovered that the points of the darts were smeared with a suspicious-looking substance, and that an accompanying note warned all who handled them that the darts were poisonous.

The London authorities would not allow them to be sent through the inland post, but forwarded a voucher which gave authority to a special messenger personally to receive the darts and take them to their destination. This was the explanation of the man's visit to Mount Pleasant.

Examination of the darts showed that they were coated at the tip with a purple coloured poison, the chief ingredient of which is an extract from the deadly Upas tree. One prick would cause a man to die an agonising death within half an hour.

The darts were sent from Ipoh in the state of Perak, and were purchased from a native. They are mentioned in one of Sherlock Holmes' adventures, wherein a native commits a silent murder of revenge.

In the bottom of the dart case handed over to the messenger at Mount Pleasant was found to be enough poison to wipe out half the postal staff.

"We have some odd things here sometimes," said an official. "The other day we had a quantity of skulls from Germany, but it is rarely that we get any thing so deadly as these bits of wood."

There was no protection of the public here, since the poison was delivered. In any case, the public did not need such protection. There was no danger.

Such darts are not used "by the natives of the Malayan Archipelago." That suggests that Malays use them. They are the weapons of the Sakai, a primitive race of jungle dwellers, who get by their aid small birds for food.

The poison is not got from a tree—"Upas" or other—but from a trailing vine. One prick would not cause a man to die in half an hour, even if the poison were fresh. It might make him uncomfortable. It loses its potency when kept any length of time.

The sensational testimonial may have been contributed by some faker in Ipoh, making them for sale as curios; or it may have been meant to enhance the rarity of the gift.

All of which facts could have been ascertained at the British Museum, if any one of the newspapers had troubled to enquire.

Mr. Mischa Elman has returned to America after a successful tour in the Orient. Interviewed at the Hotel Ansonia, San Francisco, on Aug. 23, he said that he had greater success than he had expected. Mr. Bertrand Russell was on the same ship to Vancouver, and Elman said, "Oh, he knows everything!" and again, "The Japanese are a remarkable people. There is nothing they cannot do. The Japanese baseballers could be dangerous competitors to America's best teams." Concert seats were all sold in advance, he said. "It was very different in China."

Gowns, kimono, vases, prints, books, and so on fill the violinist's room. Commenting on this, the *Japan Chronicle* says: "In Mr. Elman's memories Kobe is probably situated in China."

SPECIAL CABLES.

CAPTAIN KILLED.

WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI PILOT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12. Captain P. Fenwick, a well-known Shanghai pilot, was killed instantaneously at Hangchow railway station.

ARMED ROBBERS DROWNED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12. Two armed robbers detected by police and civilians jumped into the Whangpoo on Sunday morning and were drowned. They had robbed a Chinese of \$1,000.

JAIL BREAKER CAUGHT.

ATTEMPT TO HIDE UNDER TRAIN.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13. Muncie, one of the two American jail breakers, was captured yesterday afternoon clinging to a brake underneath a train about to start for Nan-king. Norman is still at large.

SHANGHAI BANKRUPTCY.

A FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13. The Cecil Humphreys bankruptcy was again before the Supreme Court yesterday. Assignment to a limited company was declared fraudulent. The bankrupt was not present and his whereabouts are not known. His liabilities are estimated at over half a million taels.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Hotel Garage invites public inspection of its Pedder Street show room.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway time-table will be revised on and from Friday, September 16.

Major W. M. Sims, O.B.E., founder and senior of Messrs. Sims, Derby & Co., Ltd., the well-known Straits firm, is paying a short visit to Shanghai.

The Bank of East Asia will remove on Monday, September 19, to its new premises, No. 10 Des Voeux Road Central, where its business will henceforth be transacted.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 27, 1921, amounted to 73,380 tons, and the Sales during the period to 72,671 tons.

The old trick of robbers entering houses under the pretence of inspecting gas meters is becoming a frequent occurrence in the Shanghai French Concession, states the vernacular press.

Messrs. Lammert Bros., auctioneers to-morrow indicate the sale of thirteen bales of cotton yarn and twenty barrels of glucose in the morning and a valuable collection of antique china and curios in the afternoon.

At the Hongkong Theatre a fine two-act comedy "The Adventurer" featuring Charlie Chaplin, is now being screened, also a magnificent drama "Eve's Daughter," featuring Billie Burke. Interesting scenes from Burton Holmes' Travel No. 1169 complete the programme.

As there was no bidding, a lot of Crown land at Taitan Bay, registered as rural No. 176, was sold at the Public Works Department offices yesterday afternoon for the upset price, \$1,375. The lot which has an area of about 26,000 feet, was let for the usual term of 75 years.

Prominence is given in the Shanghai Chinese press to the fact that during the past month shares in the various stock and produce exchanges have greatly depreciated, and while some few have made profits the majority of shareholders have suffered loss. The report is current that the cashier of a Chinese bank and two fellow members of the staff have embezzled \$120,000, and absconded, whilst an employee in another bank has disappeared after having lost \$20,000 in speculation.

The fifth anniversary of the Holland Club was celebrated during the week-end. At noon on Saturday, a reception was held at which many visitors were present. Mr. A. W. van Andel, the president, proposed the health of King George V. under whose rule the Club had existed in peace throughout a very troubled period for history. The gathering also drank to the success of the Club, and gave three cheers for the founders. The evening was given up to dancing, and on Sunday the members of the Club joined in a very enjoyable picnic.

NOT GUILTY.

WOPING MURDER VERDICT.

PRISONER GOES FREE.

THE SUMMING UP.

After deliberating for twenty five minutes the jury in the Woping Theatre murder trial returned into Court this morning with a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" and the prisoner, Yeung Ko, was acquitted. Most of the morning was taken up with the Judge's summing up which began when the Court opened at 10.30 o'clock and continued until 12.30 when the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. J. Gompertz) presided at the hearing and the jury of seven was composed as follows:—Robert Gray (foreman), C. E. Tavares, V. F. V. Ribeiro, R. S. Judah, J. J. Guiller, E. M. Xavier and D. J. Cuthill. Attorney General (The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp K.C.) conducted the Crown case and Mr. P. C. Jenkin appeared for the prisoner.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS. Mr. Jenkin's address to the jury yesterday lasted for more than three hours and at its conclusion the Attorney-General delivered the final address for the Crown. Mr. Kemp began by saying that after the vigorous, picturesque and very able speech the jury had just listened to, what he had to say would be rather dull and prosaic.

"Before I proceed," said the Attorney-General, "I should like to protest against the suggestion, made and repeated, that a man who is not a European gets less justice and less care in these Courts than a European. That is not true. It is a false accusation, and I resent it and protest against it strongly. It is suggested that, if the man had been a European, the case would have been presented in a different way. That is not true. Nationally, race, has nothing at all to do with the case. I feel also that I ought to protest against the continuous accusations made against the police in this case. Anything inconsistent in the evidence is said to be untrue. The police are accused of having recognised that the man is not the right man. That is not true. They are accused of trying to bolster up the case by false evidence. That is not true. Sergeant Rozsky is 'dishonest,' 'Sin Chuen' is 'lying.' No. 161 is fabricating false evidence. Inspector Murphy is suborning perjurers. I have never known a case in which so many wholesale and reckless accusations have been made against the police. Why? Because, unless the defence convince you that all the police have given false evidence you are bound on the evidence, to convict. The facts are so strong that the only way to get rid of them is to say that the whole of the witnesses are lying, and the police are prepared to support perjury."

The Attorney-General discussed different people's powers of observation and urged that, in details, one expected variations. Stories too much alike in details were suspicious. A point had been made as to the introduction of new evidence; some of this was brought to rebut suggestions made by the defence; and some in support of a new issue—regarding the ticket—only known of a week ago.

PANIC OR STAMPEDE?

It was of great importance to the defence to establish the existence of a panic or stampede, after the shooting, so that it could be argued that the police could not see the murderer before he ran out, but the Attorney-General quoted from the evidence to show that there was no stampede. On the contrary, the evidence bore out the natural expectation, that the people would be momentarily frozen to their seats by the shock. The murderer, who was the only person not taken by surprise, would be gone like a flash with Sin Chuen after him, before the audience began to move. Sin Chuen, the Attorney-General spoke of as "a man of promptitude, observation, determination and quick decision—one of the best witnesses one could wish to have—straightforward, clear, frank and unshaken by cross-examination." If his evidence, alone, did not justify a conviction a man caught red-handed might hope for acquittal.

As to the identification parades, the Attorney-General said that possibly the second might have been made more fair, but unless the jury saw good reason to doubt the identification the fact that the police failed to carry out certain rules was quite irrelevant. Mistakes of the police had nothing to do with the prisoner's guilt or innocence.

The going-better evidence was attacked because, after a glance at the man in the theatre, he identified the prisoner on the identification parade. "But I draw your attention to the prisoner's face," said the Attorney-General, "it is not a common face; it is a very distinctive face. The witness picked him out by the face; he only looked for a face, and that is why he failed when questioned about details of dress."

THE "TICKET" ISSUE. "As to the ticket issue," the Attorney-General continued, "the very ferocious of my friend's assault shows what very great weight he

attaches to it. It shows how he realises that it tells against the prisoner. I did not put in this ticket because I thought the Crown case wanted strengthening; on the contrary, I put it in because it was the plain duty of the Crown to disclose it, whether it told for or against the prisoner. As to the theory, advanced by the defence, that the ticket was 'planted' in the prisoner's pocket, the Attorney-General pointed out how many people this theory involved and he protested against the suggestion that the police were prepared to swear away a man's life just for the chance of getting a medal.

"The prisoner, continued the Attorney-General, 'suddenly appears on the scene, at 6 o'clock that night, from Canton. At 8.30 he is caught, according to the evidence, running away from the scene of the murder. In his other coat, perhaps through forgetfulness, is found a ticket for a seat which would be one of the most convenient to commit the murder from. He said he was going back to Canton and he had no change of underclothing. He has told you nothing as to where he came from or where he was going. Counsel has not told you the prisoner's story of how he came to be mistaken for the murderer.'

As to the ticket, the Attorney-General said the prisoner might have left it behind in forgetfulness and bought another, or he might have bought two and used one, forgetting to destroy the other. Criminals often made mistakes and through them were detected. On the case as a whole he submitted that the evidence of Constable Sin Chuen, alone, was quite enough on which to find the prisoner guilty.

The Court rose at half past four, the Judge intimating that, in the interests of justice, the jury should not be required to sit any longer on one day.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

JUDGE SUMS UP.

In the course of his lengthy summing up to the jury, His Lordship said that in his view the case as he would put it to them fell under three headings which he would call (1) the identification, (2) the pink ticket and (3) the pursuit. Something had been said, His Lordship observed, about the onus of proof. The position in law was that the Crown had to bring home the case to the prisoner beyond all reasonable doubt. A strong suspicion was of no use, a grave suspicion was beside the point. If the case was not brought home to this man then whatever suspicions they might harbour, they must bring in a verdict of not guilty.

They would remember, said the Judge, that on Friday the Attorney-General mentioned that there was some conversation between the prisoner and the Chinese constable who arrested him. The Attorney-General was quite right and it was his duty to bring the matter before the Court but as the result of careful consideration His Lordship had found it his duty to exclude the evidence. That did not show, however, that the Attorney-General was wrong—on the contrary—nor that there was any misconduct on the part of the police. This particular piece of evidence was, unfortunately, brought out at the Police Court and published in the natural course of affairs in the Press. The jury must, His Lordship warned, exclude anything they might have heard about it from their minds.

The Attorney-General in his address yesterday had made a remark about absence of explanation by the prisoner and that was objected to by Mr. Jenkin whereupon the Attorney-General withdrew it. In the sense in which the Attorney-General meant the remark it was, His Lordship thought, legitimate, but it might appear to the jury as a comment on the fact that the prisoner had not gone into the witness box. It was not meant as such, never put forward as such and if it had been, His Lordship would have had to ask them to exclude it from their minds. The prisoner, His Lordship reminded them, had the right to say: Here I am; let the Crown bring home the case to me.

His Lordship said he wished to congratulate Mr. Jenkin on the very able defence he had put up but there was one comment he had to make. He had understood Counsel in the heat of his address to suggest that if the prisoner had been a well known man the case would not have been conducted in the way it had been and to complain that evidence had been flung in. His Lordship indicated that he disagreed with Mr. Jenkin in toto on that point.

When evidence of any kind bearing upon the case was discovered by the Crown it was not only the right but the duty of the Crown to bring it into Court. Very often it was quite accurate whether this evidence would go for or against the prisoner but at any rate it was not for the Crown to keep it back. The usual procedure was to serve counsel with a copy of the witness's proof statement and no request for a reasonable adjournment in order to consider the new evidence would be refused.

"I have sat in this Court for many years," His Lordship said, "and I have never heard it suggested that when it came to justice between man

and man the Attorney-General, as representing the Crown, ever treated the nationality of the prisoner as something of prejudice. If he did so he would be unworthy of his position and the Judge would be unworthy of his position if he allowed it."

There were many instances in Criminal trials at Home, the Judge pointed out, which showed that whenever evidence of this kind was found it had been and must be produced. His Lordship referred particularly to the famous Crippen case.

His Lordship said that in his opinion the case had been presented to the jury in fairness and he resented very much the imputation that anything had been done in the case of this man—a Chinaman of low estate—that would not have been done in the case of any man standing in the dock.

They had heard a great deal, the Judge went on to point out, about prejudice in the case. They had heard that the police were prejudiced witnesses and that every policeman who had not got a medal desired to get one while those who had medals desired to get more. Therefore, it had been contended, you could never trust a policeman not to fake up a case although he knew a man to be not guilty. Mr. Jenkin had read a passage on the subject from "Taylor on Evidence" but counsel had not—His Lordship was sure—it was due to inadvertence—read the whole of the passage dealing with the matter. His Lordship read out to the jury the remainder of the extract which, he said really established that a policeman was human and desired to succeed in his walk of life. A policeman, when he got started, had the professional bias that every man had in following any occupation. The great test after all was whether, when they established the fact that like every professional they might be carried away sometimes by professional zeal, they took the individuals who had appeared in the witness box and saw whether they were honest, reliable men or men who had come there with a trumped up story. They were the judges of the fact and it was for them to decide.

It was, of course, a fact that the witnesses in this case were all either actors, or policemen and that there was only one witness who was entirely independent. It had been suggested to the jury that there was such a stampede in the theatre that it was impossible for any of the audience to be found. They had to consider, whether in a case of this kind it was easy to get independent witnesses who had nothing to do with the case, to come forward. As regards the actors it had been put to them that the deceased was a very popular man and the star actor in the troupe and that his death deprived his fellow actors, at any rate for the time being, of their engagement. The jury would have to weigh the evidence and if they found that there was any professional colour about it they would not doubt discount it accordingly. If there was anything of a conspiracy it would have been easy for the actors to go out and have a look at the man who was in the hands of the police. Dishonest actors or dishonest police might easily have cooked up a scheme by which the prisoner might have been seen by all of them.

IDENTIFICATION. On the question of identification the evidence disclosed that there were some witnesses who either identified nobody or else identified the wrong man. His Lordship said he did not think that the Attorney-General had put it too strongly when he said, that where a witness who saw the prisoner afterwards identified the wrong man that was in fact evidence for the prisoner. It seemed to His Lordship that the case for the Crown on identification had been put very clearly before the jury but it rested on the evidence of one man. If the identification stood on that alone he would be very loath to counsel them to accept it however reliable a witness it might be.

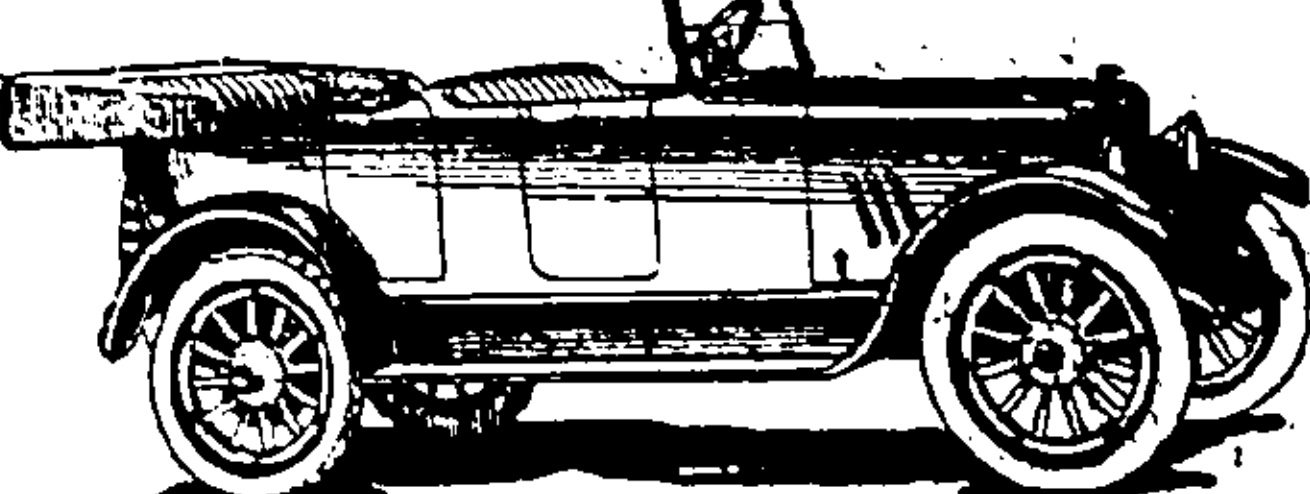
Regarding the finding of the pink ticket, His Lordship said it was for the jury to decide whether the ticket was actually missed when the prisoner's coat was searched at his boarding house or whether it was "planted" with the object of implicating an innocent man. It seemed to His Lordship that the consensus of evidence was that the ticket should have been found although Chief Detective Inspector Morrison had confessed that he himself might have missed it. He had gone to some trouble to find out from Inspector Murphy whether anybody knew a second search was made and Inspector Murphy had stated that he had not mentioned it to anybody.

Mr. Jenkin interrupted His Lordship to draw attention to the fact that Inspector Murphy had said that it was the usual procedure to search any clothing that was an exhibit in a case.

At His Lordship's direction, Inspector Murphy was recalled. In reply to questions he said it was his practice to check exhibits to see that they were in the same condition as when they were handed in, but he could not recall any case in which individual articles had been re-searched.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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LECTURERS AND EXAMINERS.

JUNE 1921.

SUBJECTS.	LECTURERS.	EXAMINERS.
Building Construction	Mr. R. P. Shaw, A.R.I.B.A.	Mr. R. A. Walter
Chemistry, Practical	" K. W. Lane	" O. F. Lubatti
		Chem. Doc.
Theoretical	" I. Day, A.M.I.E.E.	" A. E. Clarke
Electricity	" F. J. de Rome, B.Sc.	" J. Ralston, M.A.
Physics	" W. Kay M.A.	" A. C. Brown
English I	" C. Mycock	
" II	" M. Mousion	Miss M. Sorby
French	" D. Young	" O. T. Breakspear
Shorthand	" C. M. Soares	" H. O. Holt
Book-keeping	" J. Ralston M.A.	" A. O. Brown &
Teachers' (Men)		" W. Kay
Teachers' (Women)	Mrs. E. M. Clark	Mrs. E. Ford
		Miss M. Parsons
		" I. A. Blair
Teachers' Vernacular	Mr. Au Tai Tin	Mr. W. Yu
	" Chan Tsu Po	" H. R. Wells
	" Ng Tung Chau	
	" Cheung Hok Chau	
	" Pak Chik Po	
	" Liu Hoi Tung	

SUBJECT.	STAGE.	RESULT.
Alaraka, Marion	Shorthand (50 words p. min)	Speed P
Alaraka, Sakina	do	Elem P
Alaraka, Sophia	do	Elem P
Angelo, Codofredo	do	Beg. P
Antioquia, Joseph B	do	Beg. D
Barretto, Freddy	do	Beg. D
Bell, Robert Barr	do	Beg. D
Braga, Noel	do	Beg. D
Braga, Noel	do	Beg. D
Chan Chi-wan	do	Beg. D
Chan Chung-shan	do	Beg. D
Chan Ping-fai	do	Beg. D
Chan Shiu-to	do	Beg. D
Cheng Man-to	do	Beg. D
Cheung Kwai-kwan	do	Beg. D
Cheung Sing-ai	do	Beg. D
Chin Tso-ming	do	Beg. D
Chiu Hen-chun	do	Beg. D
Chu Yan-por	do	Beg. D
Chung Shik-yun	do	Beg. D
Davoston, Louise Marie	do	Beg. D
Fung Pak	do	Beg. D
Fung Pak-hon	do	Beg. D
Fung Suk-kong	do	Beg. D
Fung Tsun	do	Beg. D
Garrod, Stanley Hall	do	Beg. D
Ho Chung-hon	do	Beg. D
Ho Tung, Irene	do	Beg. D
do	do	Beg. D
Hui King-him	do	Beg. D
Inagness, Cyril Clayton	do	Beg. D
Ip Tim-suen	do	Beg. D
Jacobson, Randolph	do	Beg. D
Knight, Albert Edward	do	Beg. D
Ku Lung-man	do	Beg. D
Kwok Kam-fat	do	Beg. D
Kwok Lun-hing	do	Beg. D
Lai Im-lung	do	Beg. D
Lau Pak-wai	do	Beg. D
Lau Suk-ying	do	Beg. D
Lau Wai-kiu	do	Beg. D
Lee Shet-ki	do	Beg. D
Lee Shui-kai	do	Beg. D
Lee Tet-soon	do	Beg. D
Leong, Annie	do	Beg. D
Leung Hau-kwai	do	Beg. D
Leung Hic-heung	do	Beg. D
Leung Kim-shu	do	Beg. D
Li Hing-shing	do	Beg. D
Li Wing-in	do	Beg. D
Lo Sin-hing	do	Beg. D
Lo Yuet-lan	do	Beg. D
Lui Shuet-ying	do	Beg. D
Mihau, Albert Karim	do	Beg. D
Mok Man-yu	do	Beg. D
Mok William	do	Beg. D
Murray, B.J.	do	Beg. D
Newham, Harry Daniel	do	Beg. D
Ng In-su	do	Beg. D
Ng Wan-to	do	Beg. D
Nuttall, Edward	do	Beg. D
O'Callaghan, Thaddeus Joseph	do	Beg. D
Penna, Luis	do	Beg. D
Pugh, Wm. Lloyd	do	Beg. D
Shiu Ho-ming	do	Beg. D
Singh, Hardit	do	Beg. D
Siu Ping-sheung	do	Beg. D
So Yau-kwai	do	Beg. D
Spinks, Baden Edwin George	do	Beg. D
Tam Tak-kwong	do	Beg. D
Tam Yam-yuk	do	Beg. D
Tam Yam-yuk	do	Beg. D
Tong Chun-chung	do	Beg. D
Tse Sing-ao	do	Beg. D
Tse Yik-fong	do	Beg. D
Tso Chak-chun	do	Beg. D
Tso Chak-chun	do	Beg. D
Tsui Chau-fan	do	Beg. D
Tsui Chau-fan	do	Beg. D
Tung Lau-ching	do	Beg. D
U. Kwok-ming	do	Beg. D
Wan Pak-lim	do	Beg. D
Whittaker, Edward	do	Beg. D
Wilkinson, Lily	do	Beg. D
Wong Chow-soi	do	Beg. D
Yeung Chak-man	do	Beg. D
Yeung Siu-wa	do	Beg. D
Yeung Wai-tun	do	Beg. D
Yeung, Alfred	do	Beg. D

Explanation.—P. means Passed, and D. passed with Distinction.
Certificates can be obtained at the Education Office or at the Technical Institute when it opens on Oct. 3rd.

NOT GUILTY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Continuing, His Lordship said if they found that the ticket was actually missed when the first search was made then that was a point for the Crown, but if they found that when their first search was made there was no ticket in the pocket it would mean that there was a dishonest attempt by some person to manufacture evidence against the prisoner. There was a third alternative, that if they were unable to decide either way then they came to what was termed in the slang of the day a "wash out" and they should leave it on one side. If they found the point against the Crown it would, of course lead them to regard the rest of the evidence against the prisoner, or at any rate the Chinese evidence, with suspicion. Reverting to the subject of the pink ticket later, His Lordship discussed its bearing on the case. He said that assuming they decided the point in favour of the Crown, it went as far as to show that either the prisoner or someone connected with him had the idea of going to the theatre that night and of sitting in a position very near the spot occupied by the man in the long white coat, or whoever it was, who really shot the actor.

THE PURSUIT.

Dealing with the events in the theatre after the murder, His Lordship asked the jury whether they found as a matter of fact the story of Constable C.100 that he saw one man standing up when the shot was fired was true. If so was that the man whom the Chinese detective chased and nearly caught at the bamboo gate in the lane. It was for them to say whether they accepted that and if they found that the charge had been brought home they must find the prisoner guilty.

If they thought that the case had been exaggerated and were not satisfied that the man whom the detective caught was the man whom the detective started to chase, or at any rate not the man who fired the shot then they would bring in a verdict of not guilty. In regard to the pink ticket he thought he was bound to point out that if they found the fact against the Crown that would of course throw a great suspicion on many witnesses.

Retiring at 12.30, the jury returned at 12.55 to announce that they had unanimously decided upon a verdict of "not guilty." Addressing them His Lordship said: "Gentlemen, I wish to say to you that you have given a great deal of care and attention to the case and the Attorney-General and the counsel for the defence wish to associate themselves with me in thanking you for the care you have taken. You will all be absent from jury service for five years—until March 1927."

The prisoner received the announcement of his acquittal with the same impassivity of countenance that he has displayed during the whole of the seven days' proceedings. When he left the packed Court crowd of Chinese accompanied him around to the offices of his solicitors, Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master in Kee House Street.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

In mail week, Captain F. A. Somerville, D.S.O., late commanding the submarine depot ship "Titania" and the flotilla attached to her at Hongkong, assumed the command of the Submarine Depot at Port Blockhouse, Gosport, which is the chief submarine depot on the coast.

A Chinese woman was yesterday afternoon removed to the Government Civil Hospital from No. 122, Wellington Street, suffering from opium poisoning, alleged to have been self-administered. She is making good progress towards recovery. The patient's husband is unable to suggest any reason for her act. He had no quarrel with her, and when he left the house after dinner she was in her usual high spirits.

A Swindon man was recently sent by his son, as a curio, a parcel containing a blow-pipe and a number of darts of the kind used by the natives of the Malayan Archipelago. To his surprise, only the blow-pipe arrived. There were no darts, and correspondence passed between the local and the London post offices. It was found that the London Customs opened the package and discovered that the points of the darts were speared with a suspicious-looking substance, and that an accompanying note warned all who handled them that the darts were poisonous. The London authorities would not allow them to be sent through the inland post, but forwarded a voucher which gave authority to a special messenger personally to receive the darts and take them to their destination. This was done on Aug. 3. Examination of the darts showed that they were coated at the tip with a purple coloured poison, the chief ingredient of which was arsenic. From the deadly Upana test, one prick would cause a man to die so agonising death within half an hour. The darts were sent from Ipoh, in the State of Perak, and were purchased from a native.

SPORT.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

SHANGHAI TEAM ARRIVED.

The Shanghai Interport Bowls team arrived this morning by the ss. "Wingsang," looking very fit and keen for action. The team is led by Mr. J. Shaw, and includes the following: Messrs. D. McAlester, S. Marks, J. R. Tweedie, H. P. Landers, A. J. Brown and J. Keffe. According to the Shanghai papers, they are a formidable combination, and will give our local players a good run for their money.

The following note which appeared in the latest copy of the M.C.D. News to hand, illustrates the confidence Shanghaianders repose in their representatives: "Shaw should have no difficulty in picking from his bunch a very strong rink, and as no sounder skip could have been chosen, Shanghai should do well and bring back the flag. Best luck to Shaw and his merry men!"

THE TEAMS.

The following are the rival teams—

SHANGHAI.

Messrs. J. Shaw, D. McAlester, S. Marks, J. R. Tweedie, H. P. Landers, A. J. Brown and J. Keffe.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. J. Clark, G. Gerrard, J. Hamilton, J. Ferguson, P. Hedley, W. Russell and J. Mc. Laghlin.

Umpires: Mr. R. Lapsley and Mr. W. Stanley.

Scorer: Mr. C. Bond.

The Interport Match is fixed for Saturday, September 17, on the Police green, starting at 3 p.m.

The visitors will start practice tomorrow when they will play against the K. C. C. team.

The programme arranged by the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association for the Interport Match is as follows:—

K.C.C. Wednesday, the 14th inst.

K.C.C. Thursday, the 15th inst.

Talkoo, Friday, the 16th inst.

Interport, Saturday, the 17th inst.

Civil Service Club, Monday, the 19th inst.

Police Club, Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Craigengower Club, Wednesday, the 21st inst.

THE OFFICIALS.

The following are the officials of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association:—

President, Mr. R. M. Dyer.

Vice President, Mr. H. N. Mody.

Chairman, Mr. D. Harvey.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Stanley.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. J. Blake.

ENTERTAINING COMMITTEES.

The following are the Convenors of the various Entertainment Committees responsible for the entertaining of the visitors: Messrs. D. Harvey, Farrell, Davidson, Bass and Russell.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

An advertisement in another part of this issue announces that the Victoria Recreation Club's night fete will take place on Friday, Sept. 16, commencing at 9 p.m. The programme, particulars of which are given on the posters, will include Interport trial events, open events, ladies' races, and races for the Services. A mixed nomination competition and a water polo match. The Club band will make its first public appearance. Prices of admission are as usual—50 cents for members, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers, and \$1 for non-members. There will be a late car for the Peak.

ARMS UNDER THE BED.

POLICE RAID WEST POINT FLAT.

Acting on information received, Inspector Clark with a party of police and revenue officers executed an arms warrant on the ground floor of No. 11, Hillier Road, West Point, yesterday afternoon. The search resulted in the discovery in several boxes under a bed, of ten Mauser pistols, four automatics, nine revolvers and 5,880 rounds of ammunition of various calibre. The only occupants of the flat at the time were three women—a girl of 18, her mother, and an ayah. The girl and the chaperon were arrested. When they appeared before Magistrate Lindell at noon today, Mr. Leo Longinotho, for the defence, applied for a formal demand for a week. This was granted.

One case of scarlet fever, British, formed the notifiable disease return for the 48 hours ending yesterday. Last week's total included three fatal cases of influenza, two fatal cases of plague, and one case of enteric fever (all Chinese), also three cases of paratyphoid fever (two British and the other Chinese).

RHEUMATISM.
Have you tried Chamberlain's Pain-Balm for Rheumatism? If not, you are waiting until the longer this disease runs in the system it is the more difficult to cure. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm today. It is a powerful medicine to the relief of all the most distressing pains of Rheumatism, and is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

To no little extent the success of British manufacturing interests in foreign markets is fostered by the Department of Overseas Trade in London. This Department was established in 1917 as a development of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and has been subject to frequent investigation, largely on the ground of the expense involved in its maintenance says the *Eastern Engineer*. In this respect the Department has recently again been subjected to criticism and examination, and it will be matter for satisfaction to those having British interests at heart in our markets abroad to learn that the services of the Department are to be maintained unimpaired. Frankly if its energies are crippled or curtailed, we do not see what industry in Great Britain has to use in its stead. In such circumstances industry will lack many of the aids its foreign competitors enjoy. Combinations of manufacturers in the form of Federations and Associations exist, of course, and in certain directions, unfortunately their endeavours, whether designed or not, overlap those of the Government Department. But the most practical benefits of such combinations are restricted to their members. Whilst neither criticism nor commendation of these combinations need be advanced as defence or condemnation of the Department of Overseas Trade, it is very clear that their functions, however well discharged, are never likely satisfactorily to replace those of a Government Department. In China, at any rate, the prestige accorded Government representatives furnishes evidence on this head. There need be no hesitation in asserting that the Department is doing most valuable work for British trade. The facilities it offers are open to all, even the most humble, and are a factor of importance in the rehabilitation of Britain's foreign commerce. At the present time economy is of the greatest importance, and, where economies are possible, as in some directions they very probably are, we feel very confident that they will be effected. In helping forward such retrenchment, recent criticism has done well. In other respects, however, its recommendations have been ill-advised, and they have tended to handicap a Department which is doing work of supreme importance.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the local American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory:—

9 a.m. September 13, 1921.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Aparri less than 300 miles distant moving N.W. or N.N.W.

11 a.m. September 13.
Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Formosa moving N.W. or N.N.W.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., advertise a week's half price sale for leather goods.

Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., advertise that in consequence of its great success their Viella sale will be continued a few days more.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TIME-TABLE will be revised on and from FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. Copies may be had on application.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

Kowloon, September 12, 1921.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Sept. 17th at 9.15 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

by ANNA

EL-TOUR

(Famous Soprano)

—

LEO

PODOLSKY

(The well-known pianist)

—

AND

VERA

MIROVA

(The Ambrosia Dancer)

Selling Now at MOUTRIE'S.

Boxes \$2 \$3 \$4 \$5.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DELICIOUS PINEAPPLE BACON \$1.00 per lb.
PINEAPPLE HAMS - - - \$1.10 per lb.
HALF HAMS \$1.30 per lb.
AMERICAN CHEESE - - - 85 cts. per lb.
ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE \$1.20 per lb.

CHEESE IN TINS

AMERICAN CHEESE - per Tin \$1.00
SWISS " " \$1.10
CAMEMBERT " " \$1.10
EDAM DUTCH CHEESE each \$4.75

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Established 1850 Telephone 1741

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NEW STOCK OF STRINGS FOR

VIOLIN,
'CELLO
and DOUBLE-BASS.

AT

ANDERSON'S.

MUMEYA & SANO

NORMAL ARTIFICIAL LIGHT STUDIO.

Studio opened at 38-40, Queen's Rd. C. (opposite Hongkong Theatre) photo taken Day and Night using 5,000 c.p. light. Film Printing and Developing undertaken. Special attention to Home portraits.
Telephone 324.

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THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER

(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

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Berger Paints
Colours Enamels Varnishes
PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND COLOURS.
BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 80 per cent. more surface, weight for weight, than the ordinary lead mixed Red Lead.
MATRUL—The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Distemper.
STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative.
BERGER'S VARNISH—OAK VARNISH, BLACK JAPANESE, COPAL, ETC.
LEWIS BERGER & SONS, LIMITED.
FRAMES OR APPLICATION—STOCKS CARRIED.
SOLE AGENTS—
W. R. LOKLEY & CO.
MR. BERGER MADE FINE COLOURS IN LONDON IN 1787.

Do you know

that Wilkinson's Tansan is 100% pure; that in it not even a trace of microbe life nor of organic matter can be found?

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD

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Tel. No. 111.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings To:—Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 2 p.m. only).
From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 2 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Two, One & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
Via Suez.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" Sailing on the 30th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing 2nd half of October.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 10th October.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SAILING FROM COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing the beginning of Sept.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

ALTAI MARU Wednesday, 4th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

PERKING MARU Wednesday, 14th Sept.

KASADO MARU Wednesday, 5th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

KISHU MARU Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan.

ALABAMA MARU (omit Dairen) Tuesday, 20th Sept.

ALABAMA MARU Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ Tuesday, 20th Sept.

CELEBES MARU Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

BURMA MARU Monday, 3rd October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. & N. wharf near the Harbor Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 18th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSBU MARU Thursday, 22nd September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA M. TUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

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AMERICAN & MANCHESTER TRIAN LINE

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" 19th Sept.

"LUBYMACBES" 19th Oct.

"CITY OF ADELPHI" 1st Nov.

"TYDORUS" 13th Nov.

Calls at Boston.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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SHANGHAI, HOIHOW, PARKHAI & HAIPHONG.

SHANGHAI, SWATOW, & BANGKOK.

SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG AND TIENTSIN.

SHANGHAI AND SINGAPORE.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent

saloon accommodation, electric fans in saloon and State

rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

twice weekly and Tientsin (twice), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yagu and Western China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

HONGKONG LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" Leave Hongkong, Arrive Seattle.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" Sept. 12th. Sept. 30th.

For HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" Oct. 2nd.

For Manila.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" Sept. 20th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. "PAWLETT" Sept. 20th.

S.S. "COAKET" Oct. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points Passenger and

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THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 6th Floor, Hotel Mansions

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "SCHODACK" Sept. 20th.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

GLYMONT 8th Sept.

CADABETTA 12th Sept.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, 9 ICE HOUSE ST.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

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REGULAR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samat, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" Sailing on 26th Sept.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

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For freight and passenger accommodations, and are fitted

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO JAVA

Calling at Singapore, Batavia, Samarang

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S. S. "NILE"

October 6th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.

Also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at

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NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

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Home via Canada.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC

HOME VIA CANADA.

Hongkong to England.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (Man) KO, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC

STEAMER

FROM

HONGKONG

TO

ENGLAND

via

Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Man) Ko, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

S. S. Asia

Sept. 15

Oct. 3

S. S. Japan

Sept. 20

Oct. 11

S. S. Musaka

Oct. 13

Oct. 31

Monteagle

Oct. 26

Nov. 18

S. S. France

Oct. 16

Oct. 23

S. S. France

Oct. 16

Oct. 23

Victorian

Nov. 11

Nov. 20

S. S. Britain

Nov. 26

Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London,

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SHIPPING.

A FREIGHT REVIVAL.

LOOKING FOR LARGER SHIPPING PROFITS.

There has been a very welcome upturn in freights which will be additionally beneficial as soon as coal is more plentiful for export, says the *Financial* of July 26. In respect to the latter there has been some lagging which is especially deplorable, as some good cargoes are offering homewards in the Danube and at Australian ports. Although the rates being quoted and accepted are an improvement, owners would be more pleased were they able to get a coal cargo outwards, and so cover expenses more easily.

There are also plenty of people ready to take ships on charter for coal, but unfortunately, no guarantee is forthcoming when the ships can load, and there is a fear, not altogether unfounded, that we shall see some congestion at the coaling ports which will add to the difficulties of securing a fair start for the coal business. However, there are signs of activity, and although the machinery may not be in proper working order, the evidences of getting into order, are all in the right direction, motion are all in the right direction.

NO HIGHER FREIGHTS?

In addition to the announcement the other day of having taken back most of the ships he sold to the Western Counties Shipping Company, Sir Arthur Munro Sutherland, Bart., made a point about freight rates, which those who are waiting on the fence will do well to note. It was that he did not see any possibility of freights going higher than they are at the present moment. In saying this, Sir Arthur did not wish to literally, for freights, in certain directions have made quite an appreciable upward movement. What, no doubt, he did with the shareholders in the Isles Steamship Company to note was that any improvement in shipping finance is likely to come from the reduction of costs rather than the ascendancy of freight rates to wartime levels.

There are still a good many who would be offended if one did not call them hard-headed business men, who seem to be waiting for prices to come back to the halcyon days so recent, when buyers clamoured for the goods at any cost. This applies to a certain class of shipping investor who will have a futile wait if he is depending on war time freights for dividends, and it is well that Sir Arthur has brought out the point.

SHIPPING COSTS.

It is, of course, not easy to make a profit on present freights, and on some trade routes it is absolutely impossible. But broadly speaking, there is little hope of material improvement, for as soon as freight rates harden there is a whole fleet of laid-up ships ready to come out and depress the market. Those who remember shipping affairs before the war will realise how sensitive the freight market was, and how one or two extra ships would knock the bottom out of a market. Hence the owner who can keep his ships run-

ning at a profit at to-day's rates must perforce watch his expenses very carefully. That there is room for improvement is evident from examples given by Sir Arthur. Before the war his wages bill for a 6,000-ton steamer was £150, and up to a few months ago it was £650 a month. The reduction in wages brought this bill down to £570, but this is still too high. Stores and provisions are more than double, and the expenses in the Tyne of loading a steamer for the Mediterranean, which used to be £200, are now £500. Bunker coals used to be 12s. 6; to-day they are about 40s.

There is therefore room for improvement, and when one considers the high terminal charges, it will be seen that even with freights at the present level, or, let us hope, rather higher than lower, there is a big margin if working costs can be reduced. The wages reduction has been about £25s. a month, according to the figures just quoted, effecting a saving of nearly a hundred pounds. There is now an agreement with the transport workers, which, though small in itself, means a large sum in the aggregate. Coal trimmers have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent., and what is of equally great importance, to the easement of the present working hours for the purpose of finishing tonnage over the weekend. This will save large sums in demurrage, and every saving helps to set business on its feet again.

SHIPBUILDING COSTS TOO.

As in shipping so in shipbuilding all hopes are centred on this question, and if the theme is not new to those columns it is because nothing much occupies the thoughts of shipbuilders, but this outstanding problem of getting prices somewhere near the present market value of tonnage. Not a cent more, but a cent less, would mean a large sum in the aggregate. Not a cent more, but a cent less, would mean a large sum in the aggregate. Not a cent more, but a cent less, would mean a large sum in the aggregate.

Mr. A. B. Gowan, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, referred to the matter the other day at the trial trip of a new ferry steamer his firm had built at their new yard at Amble, a little north of the Tyne, and he was only saying something similar to what Sir Alexander Kennedy, the president of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, had said before. The further reductions which the shipbuilders propose, in addition to the 6s. a week wages cut, are to come up for arbitration shortly, but in the meantime the prices of steel and other materials are being closely examined to see which are the best markets in which to buy. The consternation that has found public utterance last tax be placed on foreign steel shows one direction in which they are looking.

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW STEAMERS.

Observing the preparations in Japanese shipping circles for post-bellum development, the *Asahi* states

that it is gratifying that the principal companies, especially the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, are already fairly prepared. The N.Y.K.'s 500,000-ton shipbuilding programme has already progressed by half, ships of 130,000 tons or so having been newly constructed, and ships of 100,000 tons purchased. In consequence, on all the routes of the company new departures are in hand, old ships being substituted by new ships. Thus the Bombay line has been served mostly by new ships since this month. On the European line are to be placed such superior vessels as the "Hakone-maru," "Hakura-maru," and "Asama-maru" of 10,000 tons, all of which will be completed in the near future. The Shanghai run has received two more fast ships since the Spring. There being good prospects of trade with the South Seas, the present European liners may be put on the Java line, while there will be renewals on the North American line. The O.S.K. is also believed to be about to start a great shipbuilding programme. It has already placed the excellent "Kanan-maru" on the Tientsin line in lieu of the "Taishin-maru." From the end of September, the newly built "Balka-maru" will regularly operate on the Dairen run in place of the "Kagan-maru," which will appear on the Tientsin line, to supplement the "Taishin-maru." To compete with this scheme of the O.S.K., the N.Y.K. may be expected to withdraw the "Saikyo-maru," now on the Tientsin line. The O.S.K. further intends to gain influence on the European line by dispatching the "Paris-maru," 12,000 tons each, to be completed at the end of the current year. Similar changes are to be made on the North American line.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

Mr. Tachikawa Matahachiro, who is now widely known as the advocate of the "naked" Japanese shipping amalgamation, says that the prospects are very encouraging. Of 2,000,000 N.Y.K. shares, if the 360,000 shares in possession of the Imperial Household Department and shares that are owned by the Directors and others interested in the company, and holders of fewer than 100 shares are deducted, 650,000 shares are left mostly belonging to what are commonly called large shareholders, of which total holders of 200,000 shares (equal to some 40 per cent. of the aggregate) have shown themselves in favour of the amalgamation. Reckoning in the same way, 200,000 O.S.K. shares out of a total of 2,000,000 shares, are possessed by large shareholders, and approval of the amalgamation has been obtained from holders of 490,000 shares (equal to 60 per cent. of the aggregate). Negotiations are to be further opened in the near future with those who assume an attitude of neutrality. From the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. shareholders, fifteen committee-men will be appointed each, and from the T.K.K., K.K.K. and other shareholders, twenty, to negotiate with their own companies on the matter.

SUEZ CANAL TOLLS.

A REDUCTION ON OCTOBER 1st.

The management of the Suez Canal announces a reduction of 25 centimes in the canal tolls, beginning October 1, 1921, after which date the tolls will be 8 francs 50 centimes on ships in ballast, according to a report to the Department of Commerce.

During the six months ended June 30, 1921, the canal tolls on 1,870 ships passing through the canal were 70,150,000 francs; during the corresponding six months of 1920 tolls were 70,500,000 francs on 1,868 ships; and during the corresponding six months of 1919 they were 61,760,000 francs on 1,772 ships.

GENERAL NOTES.

The M.M. steamer "Cordillera" is to be docked at the International Dock, Shanghai. It is stated that it will be "quite a long while" before she will be able to resume her place in the service between Marseilles and the Far East.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has come to a decision to move the tied-up "Ando-maru" and place it on the

European run. This steamer will probably ship wheat, beans, and other foodstuffs, there being small cargoes for it to carry in Japan.

The shipbuilding trade of Osaka continues as depressed as ever. During July, there was not a single launching, though there were three ships of 4,629 tons completed—which are all stock boats. Ships under construction totalled nine vessels of 17,850 tons, of which five are in accordance with the orders previously accepted. Three ships totalling 35,800 tons were under way, all of them being stock boats.

The trade association for the Tokyo exhibition of Japanese merchandise on show at the Harbin Commercial Museum held on August 18. For the purpose of promoting trade between Japan and Siberia, Manchuria, and Mongolia, the foundation of a joint selling guild in Tokyo, with branches in Manchuria and Mongolia, was mooted. The matter was referred to future discussion, on the ground that as it was of international concern it should be fully deliberated on.

Though the Trans-Pacific shipping line presents idle features, the New York line continues lively, the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. liners having full shipments. In spite of the comparatively small cargoes to carry, many steamers are operating the Trans-Pacific line, more American ships having appeared thereon, especially since the settlement of the American seamen's strike. On the other hand, only a few shipping companies, inclusive of the N.Y.K., O.S.K., and Blue Funnel, are engaged in the New York run. Moreover, in consequence of the raising of the Trans-American railway rates, shippers prefer to send goods to New York by sea.

The New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* reports from an "unimpeachable source" that the Japanese Government has ordered Diesel engines to the value of £125,000 for installation in giant submarines from Sulzer Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland. The New York representatives of the firm are quoted as saying that these engines are about 4,000 h.p., and the plans of the submarines which they had seen provided for the installation of several such engines, totalling 15,000 to 20,000 h.p. for each vessel. The engines, it is added, are more than twice as powerful as those recently ordered from the same firm for the United States Navy.

There are roughly 300,000 engineers of one sort and another without work and it is significant that the Amalgamated Engineering Union has had to curtail its unemployment benefit, because its finances are getting low. The recent raid on the union's offices in London by some of the workless members is said to indicate that the rank and file are very restless over the way the union's affairs are being managed. The great majority of those members affected, however, realise the difficult nature of the executive's task in tiding over the present period, and also that spectacular raids on offices, followed by ejection by the police, do nothing except make the unemployed adventurers look foolish.

A Madrid message of July 21 to the *Daily Express* states that the captain of a Spanish steamer reported the presence of a derelict sailing vessel in the Atlantic not far from the Canary Islands. A boat sent from Melilla, Morocco, found the derelict, and discovered a tragedy. The body of a European, who was in the stomach, lay on the deck, which was in great disorder, as if a desperate struggle had taken place. The ship, the "Antonio Torres," is a Spanish vessel. The dead man is believed to be one of the crew of five who sailed from a Mediterranean port for Malaga. It is supposed that he was killed by Moorish pirates, perhaps for refusing to be made a prisoner, and that the captain and the rest of the crew are hostages of the Moors.

Owing to active business transactions in Indian cotton since the spring, there have been many merchants going from Japan to India and back. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has accommodated some passengers in the freighters "Wakasa-maru," "Calcutta-maru," "Tango-maru," and "Hakata-maru," but finding this

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE.

WOOD-FORBES MISSION HERE.

Aboard the s.s. "Korea Maru" when she arrived in Hongkong yesterday were General Leonard Wood, who has recently been appointed Governor of the Philippines and ex-Governor Cameron Forbes. For the past three or four months General Wood and Mr. Cameron Forbes have been touring the Philippine Islands on a mission of investigation in connection with the appeal made to the Government of the United States by the Filipino leaders for the concession of full independence. The Commissioners are now paying a visit to Peking and Tokyo. General Wood returns from Japan to Manila to assume the post of Governor-General, while Mr. Forbes proceeds from Japan to Washington to present the Report of the Commission.

The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, went on board the "Korea-maru" to welcome the distinguished visitors to the Colony. They remain here until the vessel departs on Thursday. H.E. the Governor is giving a dinner to-night in their honour. H.E. Lieut.-General Sir George Kitchin will also entertain them at Headquarters House.

Insufficient the company decided to dispatch the "Tama-maru" which left Yokohama on August 22. It further intends to transfer the European liner, "Kaga-maru," in the middle of November, in substitution for the "Kaga-maru," the "Hakone-maru," now under construction will serve the European trade. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, while transferring the "Kasado-maru," now on the Bombay line, to the Formosan line next April, will allow a passenger ship to take her place.

The ports on the other side of the Pacific have been striving to develop of late says the *Asahi*. Especially Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, who in their jealousy of the development of San Francisco, have been endeavouring to improve harbour facilities for the convenience of ships going in and out of the ports, and of landing and shipping, and have succeeded in consequence in reducing wharfage charges etc. In pursuing their end, they warmly welcome foreign ships. The *Asahi* reports that propagandists have been dispatched to the Orient, one of whom has called at Kobe and asked large Japanese shipping companies to permit as many ships as possible to call at Portland, as shippers are desirous of freights for Japan being loaded on Japanese ships. It is said, however, that none of the Japanese shipowners will approve of the offer at once, as it aims only at developing the port of Portland, the interests of foreign ships being a secondary matter.

The twin screw Blue Funnel liner "Nestor" Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., managers, left the South Yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Ltd., Belfast, after reconnoitring, and proceeded down the Lough to adjust compasses and carry out trials. The vessel is a handsomely modelled passenger and cargo steamer built by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Ltd., in 1913 for the Ocean Steamship Co., and used by them in their Australian service. During the war the "Nestor" was employed carrying Australian troops to England, and has now been completely overhauled and reconditioned, with additional passenger accommodation fitted. The registered dimensions are 563.25 by 68.43 by 31.20, with a gross tonnage of over 14,500 tons. The machinery, which has also been completely overhauled by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., consists of two sets of triple expansion reciprocating engines, with ample boiler power, and the speed of the vessel is 14 knots. After a successful trial the "Nestor" proceeded to Liverpool.

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BANKING IN CHINA.

MARKED DEVELOPMENT.

During the last ten years, as is well known, a very marked development has taken place in the business and practice of the banks in China, and Chinese control. This subject is dealt with in the supplement to the *Bankers' Magazine*, of Peking. The importance of China's progress in banking, both to the Chinese and to foreign traders, has primarily in the effect it is likely to have on the financial policy of the Chinese Government. The "manufacturers and social circles with financial assistance, but inasmuch as collective action and a definite policy are absolutely essential, the Bankers' Association was formed to that end; there were originally 19 founders, but since then the total has been increased to 32 out of about 40 modern banks in all. Their policy may be summed up in the appended phrase from the speech of the chairman of the association at the inaugural meeting:—To find a proper channel to carry on their business, to create

a credit for themselves, to mobilise finances, to increase their capital, to accumulate strong reserve funds, to stabilise the financial markets, to define a policy, to introduce reforms in the currency system, to provide means of promoting financial enterprises, to form a body or union to work out an independent plan for managing finances. The aggregate figures of the banks having offices in Peking, as shown by the balance sheets at the end of 1919, indicates that deposits totalled \$359,177,000; loans and advances, \$363,945,000; notes issued, \$941,958,000; investments, \$23,960,000; capital, \$69,693,000; reserves, \$9,504,691; note reserve, \$94,958,000; cash, \$91,637,000.

Many residents of climes East of Suez complained of the recent spell of heat in Britain. Eighty-five or so in the shade can be supported with appliances adapted to such a temperature, but when that heat is associated with unrelieved bricks and mortar, and streets and pavements intended only for temperate thermometer readings, such things do not make for comfort, says a Home paper.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



